

Supporting Information for

REVIEW

Nanomedicine for acute respiratory distress syndrome: The latest application, targeting strategy, and rational design

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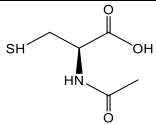
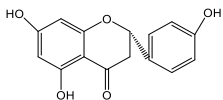
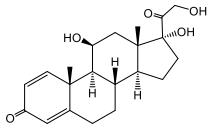
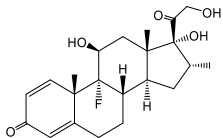
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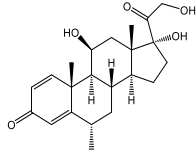
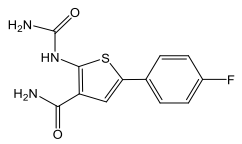
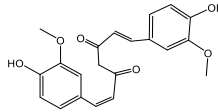
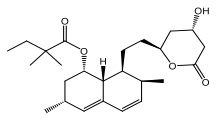
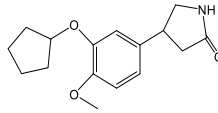
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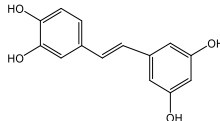
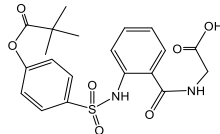
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Table S1 Basic properties of drugs in nanocarriers for ARDS treatment.

Drug	Structure	pK _a	Pharmacological activity	Carrier	Encapsulation efficiency (%)	Drug loading (%)	Ref.
NAC		3.25 ±0.10	Antioxidants	Cationic liposomes	79.26 ±3.34	–	52
				PLGA NPs	–	–	53
Naringenin		7.52 ±0.40	Inhibition of p38 MAPK phosphorylation and oxidative stress	DPPC phytosomes	92.1 ±1.87	30.69 ±0.62	54
Prednisolone		12.46 ±0.70	Glucocorticoid	Polymer micelles	–	–	55
Dexamethasone		12.13 ±0.70	Glucocorticoid	NLC	81.39–90.11	3.28–3.62	56
				BSA NPs	84.3 ±2.3	6.7 ±0.32	57
				Liposomes	92.0 ±3.0	–	58
				Lysozyme dextran nanogels	–	5	59

				Monocyte membrane derived vesicles	–	40.9±0.7	60
Methylprednisolone		12.46±0.70	Glucocorticoid	cRGD-peptide grafted liposomes	64.8	–	61
				Liposomes	92.5±0.5	–	28
TPCA-1		13.12±0.50	Selective inhibitor of IκB kinase-2	Polymer micelles	85–60	10.0–24.0	27
				BSA NPs	–	25.0±1.3	62
				Platelet-derived EVs	10.6	4.6	63
Curcumin		8.11±0.46	Suppresses the activation of NF-κB	R7L10 peptide formed micelles	–	–	29
				PEG-PLGA microspheres	68–63.5	3.24–8.14	64
Simvastatin		13.49±0.40	Anti-inflammatory and endothelium-protection	NLC	96.78±0.12	4.85±0.01	65
				NLC	–	–	66
Rolipram		16.02±0.40	PDE4 inhibitor,	Phosphatiosomes	> 90	–	25

			suppresses the	Nanoemulsion	>95	—	67
			activation of				
			neutrophil				
Piceatannol		9.30±0.10	Reduced	BSA NPs	10–14	—	68
			neutrophil	Neutrophils-derived	—	1.7	69
			infiltration and	vesicles			
			inhibit the				
			NF-κB pathway				
Sivelestat		3.67±0.10	Inhibitor	of Interbilayer-crosslin	60±5	—	70
			neutrophil	ked multilamellar			
			elastase	vesicles			
DNase-I	Endonuclease	—	Alleviate	PLGA NPs	—	—	71
			NETosis	Melanin-like	—	—	72
			dysregulation	nanospheres			
siRNA	—	—	Mediate gene	Phosphorus-based	—	—	73
			silencing and	dendrimer			
			inhibit the	Guanidinated and	—	—	74

expression of fluorinated
 pro-inflammatory bifunctional helical
 cytokines polypeptides

Pulmonary surfactant – – 75
 coated nanogels

–, not applicable; BSA, bovine serum albumin; cRGD, cyclic arginine glycine-D-aspartic acid; DPPC, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine; EVs, extracellular vesicles; MAPK, mitogen activated protein kinase; NAC, *N*-acetylcysteine; NF- κ B, nuclear factor- κ B; NPs, nanoparticles; PLGA, poly(lactic-*co*-glycolic acid).

Table S2 Pulmonary delivery of nanomedicine for ARDS therapy.

Platform	Drug	Size (nm)	Charge (mV)	Animal model	Therapeutic schedule	Note	Ref.
PLGA NPs	NAC	197.5	−10.4	<i>i.p.</i> , rat	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 2 h before injury	Improved the delivery of antioxidant and inhibited inflammation	53
	EpoR cDNA	196	−20.63	Hyperoxic lung injury, rat	Inhalation, one week after injury	Achieved rapidly uptake by lung epithelial cells and sustained release of EpoR cDNA, attenuated apoptosis and oxidative stress	100
	Plasmid HO-1 and LPS binding peptide	~170	+36.2	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , immediately after injury	Reduced the expression of HO-1 and proinflammatory cytokines	30
PAM NPs	Dexamethasone and adiponectin gene	57.05	+16.59	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , immediately after injury	Achieved higher efficiency in delivering adiponectin gene	96
Polydopamine NPs	-	~80	-	<i>i.n.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.n.</i> , 0.5 h after injury	Eliminated ROS and suppressed neutrophils	79

Fluorinated α -helical polyplexes	siRNA	~150	~10	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 2 h after injury	Potentiated mucus and cell membrane penetration	74
Hydrophilic polymer nanogels	–	~55	–2	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , after injury	Hydrophilic nanogels inhibited LPS induced immune response	106
Pulmonary surfactant coated nanogels	siRNA	~125	~–30	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 24 h before injury	SP-B enhanced cytosolic delivery of siRNA and internalization by resident alveolar macrophages	75
Nanoemulsions	Dimethyl silicone	69.2	–	<i>i.t.</i> , HCl, rat	<i>i.t.</i> , after injury	With defoaming effect and inhibited pulmonary edema	107
PAM-Chol polymer micelles	HO-1 gene and resveratrol	120.4	+40.9	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 2 h after injury	Improved transfection efficiency and inhibited NF- κ B	99
PS-PEG polymer nanomicelles	–	47.3	–	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	HCl, <i>i.t.</i> , 5 h after injury	Synthetic polymers for replacing pulmonary surfactant	108
Phosphorus-based dendrimers	siRNA	120–190	30–50	<i>i.n.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.n.</i> , 24 h before injury	Pyrrolidinium modified dendrimers formed complexation with siRNA and enhanced cellular uptake	73

cRGD-peptide grafted liposomes	Methylprednisolone	156	−24.2	<i>i.t.</i> , rat	IL-1 β , Inhalation, 0.5 h before injury	Blocked neutrophil-ECM and pro-inflammatory mediators interactions of	61
Cationic liposomes	NAC, vitamin C and E	138.5	+34.5	CLP-rat	<i>i.t.</i> , dairy, 5 d after injury	Restoration of redox balance	52
DPPC phytosome	Naringenin	150.8	+20.97	<i>i.t.</i> , HCl, rat	<i>i.t.</i> , 10 min after injury	Improved the bioavailability of antioxidant and inhibited MAPK pathways	54
SP-C antibody conjugated lipoplexes	miR-486	~215	~−5	Mice	<i>i.n.</i>	SP-C antibody conjugated for specific targeting to lung AEC II	109
DPPC-DOPE nanovesicles	–	200–300	–	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	HCl, Inhalation, 5 min after injury	Pulmonary surfactant aerosols, endocytosed by AEC II and improved pulmonary functions	110
Peptide self-assembled NPs	Src tyrosine kinase inhibitor	~700	–	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 1 h before injury	Improved the biocompatibility	83

R3V6	peptide formed micelles	S1PLyase and recombina nt HMGB-1 peptide	siRNA box A	~50	–	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 2 h after injury	Combinational therapy for siRNA delivery and anti-inflammation	31
R7L10	peptide formed micelles	Curcumin plasmid DNA	and	~100	–	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 2 h after injury	Improved efficiency of plasmid DNA and curcumin	29
EPCs	derived exosomes	miRNA-126		30–120	–	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 4 h after injury	Target to regulate HMGB-1 and VCAM-1 expression for reducing lung inflammation and dysfunction	111
Au NPs	–	–		13	–36.4	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 2 h before injury	Targeted pulmonary macrophages and inhibited TLR signals	112
	–	–		~13	–	<i>i.t.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 2 h before injury	Inhibition on neutrophil and regulation of Tregs	113
	–	–		19.7	–	<i>i.n.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 1 h before injury	Inhibition on TLR4 signaling pathways	114
	–	–		13.3	–	<i>i.n.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.t.</i> , 1 h before injury	Inhibited TLR4 and induced autophagy	115

Porous Se@SiO ₂ nanospheres	–	55	~19	<i>i.n.</i> , mice	LPS, <i>i.n.</i> , before injury	1 h	Targeted mitochondria to improve airway epithelial cells	116
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–, not applicable; AEC II, alveolar type II epithelial cells; CLP, cecal ligation and puncture; cRGD, cyclic arginine glycine-D-aspartic acid; DOPE, phosphatidylethanolamine; DPPC, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine; ECM, extracellular matrix; EPCs, endothelial progenitor cells; EpoR, erythropoietin receptor; HCl, hydrochloric acid; HMGB-1, high mobility box-1; HO-1, heme oxygenase-1; *i.n.*, intranasal; *i.p.*, intraperitoneal; *i.t.*, intratracheal; IL, interleukin; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; MAPK, mitogen activated protein kinase; NAC, *N*-acetylcysteine; NF- κ B, transcription factor nuclear factor- κ B; NPs, nanoparticles; PAM, polyamidoamine; PLGA, poly (lactic-*co*-glycolic acid); PS-PEG, poly(styrene-*b*-ethylene glycol); ROS, reactive oxygen species; S1PLyase, sphingosine-1-phosphate lyase; SP, surfactant protein; TLR, Toll-like receptor; VCAM-1, vascular cell adhesion molecule-1.